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TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 46

JUNE 7, 1934

No. 15

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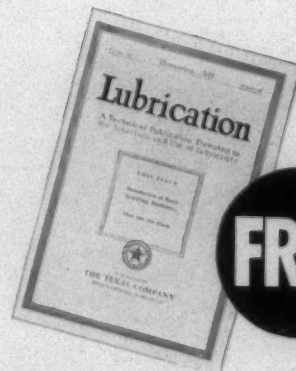
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TEXTILE BULLETIN



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Some Facts About The Cotton and the Cotton Textile Industry

By David Clark

Before the Kiwanis Club of Belmont, N. C.

IN 1739 a bag of cotton was sent to England from Savannah, Ga. In 1784 eight bags of American cotton were seized at Liverpool on the suspicion that the colonies could not have produced that much.

During the year ending July 31, 1933, we exported to England 1,559,000 bales of cotton and to all parts of the world including England 8,615,000 bales while we consumed in this country 6,135,000 bales.

In 1790 the first successful cotton mill for spinning and weaving was built at Providence, R. I., and as late as 1810 there were only 31,000 spindles in the United States.

In 1813 the first cotton mill was built in the South. It was located near Lincolnton, N. C., and was built by Warlick and Schenck. A man named Beam contracted to build the spinning frames.

In 1922 cotton spinning in New England reached its peak with 21,013,000 spindles but since that time there has been a severe decline and their total spindles in place are now 11,786,000 with only about 7,126,000 in operation.

Cotton spinning in the South reached its peak last year with 19,400,000, having shown a steady advance since the close of the Civil War, when there were only 324,000 spindles south of Washington.

In 1929 the United States produced cotton goods valued at \$1,507,000,000.

In woven goods of a width greater than 12 inches we produced 8,541,000,000 square yards, or 2,363,000,000 pounds.

Print cloths led in 1929 with 1,700,000,000 square yards, while gingham, formerly a very popular fabric, almost faded from the picture.

As late as 1925 the production of gingham was 356,000,000 square yards, but in 1931 that figure had dropped to 56,000,000.

In recent years some countries have increased their cotton spindles, while others have decreased, but since 1929 the total cotton spindles in the world have declined from 164,000,000 to 161,000,000.

In July, 1925, we reached our peak with 37,928,000

spindles, but since then the dismantlement of mills in New England have brought us to 31,011,000, of which 26,450,750 are active.

WORLD SPINDLES

Cotton spindles in the world today are approximately as follows:

Great Britain	51,890,000
Germany	10,230,000
France	10,140,000
Russia	9,200,000
	(7,465,000
	in 1929)
Italy	5,384,000
India	9,314,000
Japan	7,800,000
	(6,500,000
	in 1929)
China	4,285,000
United States	31,000,000

Total in world 161,000,000

It is of special interest to you to note the names of the leading cotton manufacturing counties in the United States:

	Spindles
Bristol County, Mass.	4,377,832
Providence County, R. I.	1,324,140
Gaston County, N. C.	1,160,710
Spartanburg County, S. C.	986,068

In North Carolina at the present time there are 576 textile plants with 6,369,000 spindles, 92,500 looms and 28,500 knitting machines.

In the entire South there are 1,306 textile mills with 19,430,000 spindles, 368,300 looms and 67,000 knitting machines.

The trouble with the cotton textile industry is that the operation of its spindles has not been on a steady basis.

Over a period of years there were excessive variations in the spindle hours.

(Continued on Page 12)

Discussion At Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meeting

ON account of the length of the report of the meeting of the Northern N. C.-Virginia Division of the Southern Textile Association, held at Greensboro, N. C., on May 26th, part of it was published last week and the remainder held for this issue.

The discussion was as follows:

DISCUSSION ON OILING

Chairman: One of the questions sent in for discussion is: "*How often do you oil on the eight-hour schedule?*" Do you oil the same number of times now? What is your oiling program?

J. A. Simpson, Carder and Spinner, L. Banks Holt Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.: We do our oiling twice in the 16-hour shift, just as we did it twice in 20 hours, before. We try to do our oiling the first thing on each change, especially on the speeders; we oil the compounds and everything about them just as soon as we make our change. The first thing the oiler does is to start around oiling.

Speaking about oiling, I should like to have a little information. I have had a lot of trouble with comb boxes on cards, with the oil ways sticking up; I have had to take them out and blow them out with steam and clean them. What is the best oil to use on them—medium, light, or heavy?

Mr. Marlow: If you take a new comb box and put a straight mineral oil in it you will never have to steam your box out. We use the same oil in comb boxes that we do on spindles, and it is very satisfactory. I personally believe that any person who will start off with a good mineral oil on new equipment will keep clearances at an absolute minimum. The reason we have to use a heavy lubricant in comb boxes is that we used it one time and developed so much clearance, and that is why we have to keep it up. The lower the viscosity of your lubricant, the lower you will find the temperature of your comb box and bearings.

C. B. Davis, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.: It takes a lighter oil for your comb boxes.

Chairman: Do you have any trouble with your comb boxes leaking, with thin oil?

Mr. Davis: No, sir.

Mr. McCombs: How old is your card?

Mr. Davis: From 1900 to 1927.

Mr. Simpson: My experience with cards is that if you have an old card you have to use heavy oil. If you once use heavy oil, I don't see how you can use light oil, without working them over.

L. V. Andrews, Supt., Martinsville Cotton Mill, Martinsville, Va.: We take our boxes off—try to get them off once a year, regardless of what kind of oil we are using, and try to blow them out thoroughly and steam them.

While I am up, I should like to say that we are manufacturing cloth and know very little about oil. My experience about oil has been that when you want to change, or when you have a problem, the best thing to do is to call in an engineer from some reputable oil company,

and he will very quickly give you the information that is needed to get you out of trouble. If he does not get you out of trouble, call in an engineer from some other reputable company. I am a believer in sticking pretty closely to what the engineer recommends.

Mr. Marlow: In my paper I referred to the relation between the petroleum industry and the machine builder. I do not suppose a machine has ever been built, say in the last 20 years, that the petroleum industry has not had a finger in it. They carry on tests before the machine is released to the trade. Their engineers work in very close relation with the men who design and build those machines. If you will call on these people, their service is free; let them do the worrying for you. Put the proposition up to them; tell them it is theirs, and to nurse it. You will find that all the companies have engineers who will be glad to take over that responsibility.

HOW MANY OILS?

Chairman: There is another question here: "*How many different grades of oil should the average mill, with carding, spinning and weaving, use?*"

Mr. Andrews: That is another place where the engineer will help you out. It is surprising to find out how few grades of oil you can use.

Mr. B.: It won't do to turn him loose.

Chairman: How many do you use at your mill, Mr. Andrews?

Mr. Andrews: We use four oils; that is, motors, comb boxes and rolls, spindles and looms. On our comb boxes and rolls we use the same oil. Then we have a motor oil for our motors, and an oil for spindles.

Question: Is there any advantage in mixing graphite base with regular lubricating oil?

Mr. Marlow: In that connection, you can take graphite and mix it with oil; and, on account of the difference in gravity, it will settle out, will go right down to the bottom, and you will find you haven't an equal distribution of it. The graphite forms an abrasive.

I suppose you are referring to flake graphite. It is a good lubricant if you can keep it in suspension.

Chairman: We have a general discussion to be led by Mr. Williams, from Fieldale.

Claude B. Williams, Asst. Supt., Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Va.: Our first question is: "*What tolerance is allowed on section-beam weights?*"

TOLERANCES ON SECTION BEAMS

Question: That is off a beam warper?

Mr. Williams: Yes. Does anyone allow any variation in weights? If so, what variation do you have? Or do you pay any attention to it?

R. W. Harder, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.: One-quarter of one per cent.

Culver Batson, Mgr., Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.: With the average section beam, say on 22s, we generally figure two pounds variation each way. We try to stay within that limit. Sometimes, of course, there is a whole lot more than that, but that is our aim.

TWINE AND STEEL HEDDLES

Mr. Williams: The next question: "*Has anyone changed from twine to steel heddles, and, if so, how do loom stops compare?*"

D. F. Short, Overseer Weaving, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.: We have changed from cotton harness to steel heddles on practically all of our looms in the last six or seven years. We have run a number of tests, and we have never been able to tell much difference in the loom stoppage between the cotton harness and the steel heddles. We have run tests on different constructions.

Mr. Andrews: I should like to hear from someone who has the old hand-not system on steel heddles.

Mr. Williams: That is the chicken-head knot.

Mr. Short: We have the old knotted.

Mr. Andrews: We speed our looms up and don't get as good breakage on our steel heddles as we do on our cotton harness. It is 50 per cent greater, to be exact. I wonder if speeding up those looms affects it on the steel heddle and did not affect it on the twine? I should like to hear from someone else who has had that experience.

Mr. Williams: How does it compare to what it was before you speeded up the looms?

Mr. Andrews: We didn't make any test before.

Mr. Williams: You have 50 per cent more end breakage on steel heddles now than you do on twine?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Question: What numbers?

Mr. Andrews: 30s to 40s.

Mr. Short: Did you make a test before you speeded up your looms, to determine the difference in the warp breakage on steel and cotton?

Mr. Andrews: I didn't make a test until after we speeded up. Then I noticed the breakage was so much greater than I made the test. We found a third of the stops on that test came from knots. They were not bad knots; they were just about as good as you could get with that knotted.

G. W. Chaney, Overseer Weaving, Wearwell Sheeting Mill, Draper, N. C.: We changed to steel a few years ago. We find our looms run better than they did with twine. We had to keep a standing order for twine, and sometimes had a standing loom waiting on the order. I find the stoppage is greater on the high speed, but I could not lay it to the steel heddle. We would like to find it. We have had some running five years, day and night, and have not been out a time.

Mr. Andrews: If you have your work run loose on steel heddles, what do you lay it to?

Mr. Chaney: The boss spinner. (Laughter.)

Mr. Simpson: I happen to be a spinner and a carder, and I have no one to lay it to.

R. K. Craven, Overseer Weaving, Minneola Mfg. Co., Gibsonville, N. C.: Have you a quick-change cam?

Mr. Andrews: Yes.

Mr. Craven: That will cause it. If you have a slow-change came, so it does not change with such a jerk, that will affect it. It might be, too, if you would experiment with your size, when you change from cotton harness to steel heddles, if you change your size a little bit, it would help it. I am a greater believer in steel harness; I like it.

Mr. Andrews: So do I.

Mr. Craven: We changed from cotton to steel, and I think we found a great improvement on our work. But we have two different types of looms; we have a loom with no dwell and quick change, and then we have a type of loom with slow change. I think there is more

breakage on the quick change. But, as the man said back there a while ago, go back to the spinner and carder, and lay your troubles on them.

MOISTURE CONTENT OF WARPS

Chairman: "*Has anyone run a test to determine the difference in the moisture content of a warp when it is taken off the slasher and after it is put on the loom in the weave room?*"

Mr. Batson: We ran a test on that some time ago. It left the slasher with 8 to 10 per cent and did not take up any more moisture in the weave room. I always thought it would, but evidently, with all the size, etc., in there, it did not take up any more. We left some in the weave room a month or so, then ran them. The test showed a fraction of one per cent more on one and a fraction of one per cent less on another.

CLEANING APRONS ON LONG DRAFT FRAMES

Chairman: The next question: "*How, and how often, do you clean out bands or aprons on long-draft spinning?*"

J. O. Newton, General Overseer, Draper-American and Wearwell Sheeting Mills, Draper, N. C.: The best way we have found is to take the middle roll out, take all cuts out. We use air to blow them out.

B. M. Bowen, Supt., Salisbury Cotton Mill, Salisbury, N. C.: We have been running long-draft spinning about a year. When we were running ten hours we cleaned once a year; now, running on eight hours, we take them out twice a year. We clean them thoroughly and scour them. We try to have the spinner pick them out every day.

Mr. Newton: What method do you use in cleaning?

Mr. Bowen: We take the steel rolls all out, the top rolls and steel rolls, and take all the aprons off the rolls, and clean them well. If there are any bad ones, we take them off and put in new ones.

Mr. Bowen: We have not had over two per cent.

Question: What numbers do you run?

Mr. Bowen: 14½s.

Chairman: What do you use to clean them with?

Mr. Bowen: Use brushes, wire brushes, to scour them. Then take a piece of card clothing, the finest you have, and tack it on a piece of leather and rub with that. Use hard waste. If necessary, use kerosene. That is the steel rolls I am talking about.

Chairman: How do you get the inside of the cots clean?

Mr. Bowen: The leather apron?

Mr. Anderson: Yes, sir.

Mr. Bowen: Just clean them with a brush. You see, they don't get bad. We have air cleaners.

Chairman: That is the point; do you use air?

Mr. Bowen: Yes, sir.

Chairman: Does your air contain dampness, or do you have a filter to filter that out?

Mr. Bowen: This is air direct from the fan.

Mr. Williams: In what way are the cots or aprons damaged? Are they cut, or wrinkled?

Mr. Bowen: No, sir. They just wear out and get thin. Sometimes they come apart where they are cemented. We put them on right along, if one comes loose, but the cots do not give much trouble. We have been running three or four years.

Mr. Newton: Do you use a single blanket or double blanket?

Mr. Bowen: Single apron.

THICKNESS OF LEATHER APRONS

Mr. Williams: The next question is: "*How do varying thicknesses of leather aprons on long-draft spinning*"

affect the draft, or would variation in thickness affect the draft at all?"

Mr. Bowen: We try to get the same thickness. We put a whole frame of new ones on, and try to work the old good ones in among the other old aprons. But before we did that, we didn't notice any change at all. We put on new aprons on a whole frame at a time now, you see, and work the others in among the other old aprons.

Mr. Williams: I don't see that variation in thickness would cause any difference in draft.

Mr. Bowen: When we order these we specify uniform thickness. I don't see that it would affect the draft at all, but you see we change a whole frame at a time; then work the old ones in among the other old ones.

Chairman: Will you have cockled yarn if you set the blanket right up to the front roll? If you do that, will have cockerel yarn on say 1-inch cotton, or $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch?

Mr. McCombs: I have just seen an installation where they set the blanket right up to the front roll. They are running staple cotton. There must not be any danger, or they would not set the new machines up that way. You know they used to set them back a quarter-inch, or maybe three-eighths of an inch. A spinner improved on that; he said he thought there would be less lap-up if they set the blanket up close to the roll; and the machine companies are now doing that.

C. B. Davis: We have 120 frames of it, running up to 1-inch cotton, and don't have any cockled yarn at all.

Mr. Williams: You set those right up, as close as you can get them?

Mr. Davis: Yes, sir.

Chairman: What kind of rolls, sheepskin or calfskin?

Mr. Davis: Calfskin.

HUMIDITY FOR LONG DRAFT SPINNING

Mr. Williams: The next question is: "*What humidity is best for long-draft spinning?*"

Mr. Davis: We find about 70.

Mr. Bowen: We run about 62 per cent.

Mr. Jennings: We run about 55 to 60.

Mr. Williams: What do you recommend?

Mr. Jennings: 55.

Mr. Williams: You run lighter humidity on long draft.

Mr. McCombs: 55 to 58. I investigated recently and

find that is where they are trying to hold it.

Mr. Bowen: Where you have colored work, dyed in raw stock, doesn't it take more?

Mr. Simpson: I am just off a job with colored work, dyed in raw stock, and I think it takes less.

Mr. Williams: What do you recommend?

Mr. Simpson: 55 to 60.

Mr. Newton: We think it is best around 55.

Mr. McCombs: Speaking of cockled yarn on long draft, one particular mill I was in, running all the way from three to six-hank roving, has just about 60 per cent more twist than ever I put in. There wasn't an end down in that room of 50,000 spindles.

Chairman: What is the opinion of Mr. Jennings about that cockled yarn and what causes it?

Mr. Jennings: When first installed, we had right much trouble on certain colors. It was bad cockled yarn. Our trouble was that we had the rollers too close. Since we opened our rollers and got them adjusted everything is going just fine—that is, so far as cockled yarn is concerned.

Mr. Williams: What about the twist in your roving?

Mr. Jennings: We have just as little twist as we can, to run.

Chairman: What kind of rollers?

Mr. Jennings: Cork. They have been installed just a couple of years.

Mr. Williams: You have the trouble on the colors. You run some white, of course. Do you have the trouble on the white?

Mr. Jennings: No, sir; just on the colors. That was on the stiff, hard colors, dark blue and black. Blue was the worst color we had. The twist multiple was 1.19.

C. B. Davis: I might say that we had symptoms of cockled yarn when we first started putting in long draft, on the first few frames; but the greatest help that we received was from spreading those pins, to pin the connector, bottom and upper band. The leather itself is about a sixteenth of an inch thick, and if the pins are too close there is not enough room for the roving to pass. You have to test your hank roving and get one that will pass, besides making the weights a little heavier. That stopped ours completely.

Mr. Williams: The next question is: "*What kind of rollers would you recommend for long draft—sheep-*

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skin, calfskin, or cork, on numbers 18s to 25s?" Will sheepskin stand it?

Mr. Davis: Sheepskin will go bad on long draft.

Mr. Williams: What numbers?

Mr. Davis: 9s to 14s.

Mr. Williams: Have you tried cork? If so, how do you like it?

Mr. Davis: Yes, sir. We like it, but more ends come down.

CORK ROLLS PREFERRED

Mr. Bowen: We have tried sheepskin, calfskin, and cork. We like cork. We have fewer ends down.

Mr. Williams: What numbers?

Mr. Bowen: 14½s warp to 26s.

Mr. Williams: You have cork on all of them?

Mr. Bowen: On the front roll. We have just a few frames on 20s warp and haven't put cork rolls all over them yet.

Mr. McCombs: In a mill where the lowest numbers were 4s, and running up to 12s, the spinner told me they absolutely could not get away with anything but cork rolls on long-draft spinning.

Mr. Williams: Calfskin is pretty good, isn't it, if you can get the proper glaze on it? It seems they have a lot of trouble cementing it at the top. Has anyone had trouble with that, in covering rolls?

Mr. McCombs: I have been running calfskin for five and a half years and have never seen one come apart. It is a medium-weight calf. We send them to a shop, and they put them on there so they don't come off. I can give you that name, if you want it.

Mr. Simpson: I should just like to back up what Mr. McCombs says about that. I have used this same man's rollers at two different mills, and I venture to say I have never seen one come apart yet.

Chairman: Do you know how he burns that chrome tan calfskin to keep it from coming off?

Mr. McCombs: The same way he did the old kind.

VARIATION IN SIZE PERCENTAGES

Mr. Williams: Let's go on. "How much variation should there be in percentage of size from beam to beam from slashers?"

Mr. McCombs: That question was raised some years ago, in one of our meetings in Spartanburg. It was pretty well whipped out, and I think Mr. Gordon Cobb can give you the exact figures on that. In one mill, where there was a circulating system, and the man kept his hands off it, the variation ran around .25 of one per cent. That was with automatic control. With individual slashers, the vats filled by hand, I think it ran about as much as one per cent. I think that is pretty good, with hand control. I was in one mill where we had automatic control, and where the man was not allowed to touch the valves at all, and our variation would not run more than .25 of one per cent.

Mr. Williams: How many weavers agree with Mr. McCombs on that?

Mr. McCombs: There is one thing I can say in regard to that. It depends altogether on your make-up, to start with. If you are going to put sixty gallons of water in at one time, and forty gallons at another, you can not do it. We had the same amount of water put in every time, and put in the same amount of size. Then, when it was cooked, we put in enough water to bring it to the proper consistency. I say the variation in that mill was not over .25 of one per cent. We tested it out regularly in the laboratory.

Mr. C.: I should like to say that I visited Mr. McCombs' mill at that time, and he had most elaborate equipment. If he did not get it right, it was his own fault.

Mr. McCombs: That equipment was made by a man in the mill there. His wife is getting the royalties on it today. We had seven slashers there. Running fifty-five hours a week. We cut out one, and had six slashers. On two thousand looms, during a period of four and a half years, we did not have a single soft warp cut off in the weave room.

Mr. Williams: That shows you what good equipment will do.

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RUST FROM SLASHERS

Next question: *"How best can you prevent rusty selvages on slashers, if proper moisture is left in the yarn?"*

Mr. McCombs: Paint your beams inside with aluminum.

REPLACING SPINNING RINGS

Mr. Williams: Next: *"How do you determine, with any degree of certainty, and no guess work, when spinning rings should be replaced?"*

Mr. McCombs: That is a thing that you can not put down on a piece of paper and file, because if you were spinning 60s you would probably change your rings every six years. If you were spinning 4s or 12s, they would probably last twenty. Anybody with proper sense can walk by a spinning frame and put his finger on a ring and tell when it ought to come out of there.

Mr. Williams: Do you change them all at one time?

Mr. McCombs: If they were all put in at one time, I would rather change them all at one time. But I usually change them as I get money to do it with.

On nomination of G. C. Swinney, Draper-American Mill, Draper, N. C., J. O. Newton was elected a member of the executive committee, to succeed Mr. Andrews.

The morning session then adjourned.

At the luncheon session, Luther H. Hodges, vice-president and general manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills Company, Spray, N. C., spoke on "Some Effects of NRA on Business." His remarks follow:

Some Effects of NRA On Business

It has been less than a year since the birth of the NIRA (National Industrial Recovery Act), the legislation on which the NRA (National Recovery Administration) is built and under which it functions. It was, I believe, last June 16th that Congress passed the Act that is now so famous, or infamous, depending upon which side you choose.

The effects of NRA on business have for the most part been tonics of spring sunshine in the form of renewed activity, increased volume and a reappearance of profits and dividends, a new day for workers and renewed faith and confidence in our Government and ourselves.

Statistics of car loadings, of steel activity and other business barometers cannot compete with our own renewed heart beats and quickened pulses!

Characteristically in this country, we have begun to praise or damn the NRA for everything, whether it has any relationship or not to the Act or the Administration of the Act. There are many letters in the Government alphabet besides NRA but we excuse ourselves for sins of omission and commission and hide behind the skirts of NRA or "The Code."

We should, on the other hand, think straight and constructively and render unto NRA the things that belong to NRA and unto other agencies and groups the things that belong to them. The NRA has burden enough to stand without suffering the further burden of loose thinking and hazy references. My own opinion is that the NRA is fundamentally O. K. and it has done more in a year than any like agency in a decade, and more has been done under this Act and Administration for workers and industry than has been accomplished in a quarter of a century under any other auspices; and most of this has been done voluntarily by industry with Government advice, assistance and supervision.

PURPOSES OF NRA

The purpose and objectives of NRA as recently reaffirmed by its colorful leader, General Hugh Johnson, are as follows:

1. The sponsorship of self-government in business. The most recent and effective illustration of this fundamental objective is the general curtailment program of the cotton group for the coming three months—as a cure for piling up stocks.

2. The reduction of unemployment. The best answer to this is the experience of our own Cotton Textile Code, which is Code No. 1 of the NRA. From March, 1933, to August, 1933, or one month after the adoption of the code, the cotton textile industry increased 140,000 workers, or 44 per cent.

3. Improved standards for labor. Under the cotton textile code hours of labor were reduced from an average of 54-55 hours per week to 40 hours per week. Further, the small amount of child labor (under 16) still existent in the mills, was automatically eliminated and better working conditions were developed in many places.

4. Increased wage payments. The terrific increase in percentage of the hourly wages of the cotton textile industry shows how low these wages had been driven by competition and desperation, prior to the NRA. There were thousands of workers being paid less than the minimum, who were raised to \$12-\$13 and in most cases other groups above the minimum were given wage increases. Considering the hourly wage rate, the increase given under the code was 69 per cent.

5. Increased purchasing power. Not only did our industry give employment to an extra 140,000 workers, but the average wage increase (after considering the change in hours) was about 25 per cent—most of this being for the lowest paid group.

We have used our own industry as an example of NRA effectiveness, not only because we know most about it, but also because we sincerely believe it to be the best administered and most effective of the many codes in operation.

What we have said, in regard to our code, can be said in part at least for all the codes and none can deny the worthwhileness of the codes in general. Our trouble now is caused by the bitter criticism of prejudiced groups; public, industrial, political and labor, and an attempt to belittle all the activities of the NRA.

The public group is composed of extremists or socialistic persons who feel that the NRA is too business-like and too effective—and they consider it outrageous that most of the industries are trying to make a profit.

The industrial group of critics is small and consists mainly of those who prefer to outsmart the other fellow through low prices, low wages and "inside deals" and represent the same class that made our industries so rotten and so unsuccessful prior to the NRA. This group wants no control, no co-operation.

The political group is represented by stand patters, or those of a political faith and political ideal, opposite from the present administration and who either are unable to see the necessity of a "New Deal" or are unwilling for the people as a whole to have a "new deal."

The labor group is composed of over-zealous leaders who are greedy for power and purse and who fail to realize that labor's status and labor's condition have been tremendously improved and will be improved still further if the NRA set-up is given a fair and patient and sportsmanlike trial.

The NRA and its head man try to be too circus-minded, or maybe it's too broad-minded, and are always putting on a show—the show usually consists of moving into a new glass house and inviting people to throw rocks. This is illustrated by the public criticism carnival put on some weeks ago. But the most foolish incident is the most recent—namely, the appointment of Clarence Dar-

(Continued on Page 18)

MILL-PROVED



**GOODYEAR TEXTILE BELTING
"DELIVERS THE GOODS"
AT LOWER COST**

**DEVELOPED BY
PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
IN COTTON INDUSTRY**

It is easy to understand why Goodyear products for textile mill service last longer and cut costs.

Every inch of their construction embodies practical mill experience! They have been proved in actual mill operation!

Goodyear, itself a great user of cotton, knows by long experience the peculiar requirements of the industry — the fast, hard drives; the humid atmospheres; the necessity for uniform power to maintain even tensions on delicate threads.

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Goodyear THOR Belt, (Seamless) and Goodyear Air Hose for clean-up work.

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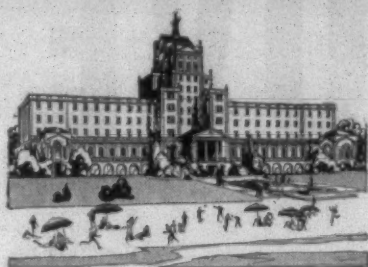
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A new, magnificent fireproof hotel. The 220 outside rooms have fresh and salt water baths. Heated swimming pool. Superb equipment, cuisine and service. The hotel is operated by

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PERSONAL NEWS

J. Dickson Phillips, secretary Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., was painfully injured in an automobile accident last week.

Dave Jones has accepted position as superintendent of Oconee Textiles, Inc., at Westminster, S. C. Mr. Jones was formerly superintendent of Judson Mills, Drayton Mills, and other important mills.

J. H. Fagan, general overseer carding and spinning at Granite Falls Manufacturing Company No. 2, Granite Falls, N. C., is back at work after being confined to his home for several weeks by a severe attack of rheumatism.

H. M. Foy, Jr., of Mount Airy, N. C., a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, who received the student's medal awarded annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the senior having the highest proficiency in his class.



This medal is awarded to textile schools of recognized standing which are fully equipped to give instruction in all branches of cotton manufacturing, including designing, and is highly coveted by textile students throughout America.

Mr. Foy has been an outstanding student at State College. He is president of the Phi Psi Textile Fraternity, also a member of the Textile Scholarship Fraternity, and has taken a prominent part in campus activities. He was awarded the Textile Scholarship Cup, having the highest scholastic average in his class. Mr. Foy has accepted a position in the designing department of the Burlington Mills, Burlington, N. C.

C. P. McMahan, formerly foreman of the roller covering shop at Henrietta Mills, Henrietta, N. C., has joined the sales force of Montgomery and Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C., and will handle roll covering supplies.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., will learn with much regret of the death of their six-year-old daughter, Julia Baxter Cramer. She died in Charlotte on Wednesday morning after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Cramer is treasurer of the Cramerton Mills. The little girl was a grand-daughter of Stuart W. Cramer, president of the mills.

Frank Iler, son of H. H. Iler, president of the Southern Textile Association, was graduated with high honors from the Textile School, Clemson College, S. C., this week. He received a B.S. degree in Textile Chemistry. He has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps and is attached to the 327th infantry.

Charles A. Cannon, president of the Cannon Mills Company, accompanied by his family and some friends, left last week for a trip abroad. While away Mr. Cannon and party will see the Passion Play at Obermaggua, Germany.

FOR RAYON—FOR SILK



OILLESS MACHINES produce clean yarn

If you don't use oil, you can't get oil spots. The Standard Atwood Winders, Twisters, 5B's and Redraws are now oilless. Atwood Oilless Machines require no oiling at any point for months at a time.



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ATWOOD MACHINES PRODUCE THE BULK OF AMERICA'S SILK AND RAYON YARNS

Two Speakers Named for S. T. A. Convention

The program for the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., on Friday and Saturday, June 29th and 30th, is almost complete. Final details will be announced within a few days.

Two speakers have been selected for the meeting and the name of a third is to be made known soon.

Frederick M. Feiker, who recently completed a survey of textile education in this country under direction of the Textile Foundation, will address the Saturday morning session. He will discuss the work of the textile schools and particularly the recommendations of the Foundation in regard to increasing their effectiveness in preparing young men for the industry.

H. S. Reeves, of Charleston, S. C., well known after-dinner speaker and entertainer, will make the principal talk at the annual banquet on Friday evening. A number of other interesting features for the banquet are being arranged.

President H. H. Iler will deliver his address after the opening formalities on Friday morning. A second address at this session will be by a prominent textile executive.

TWO GOLF CUPS

The annual golf tournament will be played on Friday afternoon. The Association cup, donated last year by the Charlotte Textile Club, will be presented to the mill man having the lowest net score. Other prizes will be awarded for low gross and runner-up.

A handsome silver cup has just been donated to the Association by the Textile Bulletin to be awarded annually to the Associate Member having the lowest net score. The winner this year will retain possession for the remainder of the year and return it for competition in 1935.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS MEETING

The Associate Members Division of the Association will have its annual dinner on the evening of Thursday, June 28th, at the Ocean Forest preceding the convention proper. Emmet Steger, chairman, I. E. Wynne, vice-chairman, and Junius Smith, secretary, are making elaborate plans for the affair. New officers for the coming year will be elected at this meeting. Associate Members are particularly urged to keep this event in mind.

Reservations for hotel rooms at Myrtle Beach are being made rapidly and those planning to attend should lose no time in asking for reservations. Requests for reservations at the Ocean Forest should be made to S. J. Littlegreen, manager.

Council To Study NRA Progress

Nashville, Tenn.—Announcement is made here that the Southern States Industrial Council will study recovery through the South, John E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., president of the council, in making this announcement, said that the study of conflicting statements concerning the Southern industry are to be heard on all sides that the council desires to get at the underlying reason for such a paradox.

Is it true that the South is leading the nation back to prosperity? Or has the extent of recovery in the South been over publicized and competitive conditions grown more difficult than ever they were before? In an effort to get the correct answer to the many conflicting answers now available, the Southern States Industrial Council is conducting a survey among 2,000 of the leading industrial concerns of the Southern States.



INVESTIGATE YOUR NEEDS NOW

Many machine manufacturers have already advanced prices of their equipment.

Terrell machines—Type K and Utsman Bobbin Strippers and Termaco Roving Bobbin Cleaners are still "where they were". Further increases in labor or material will necessitate higher prices.

It will pay you to consider the savings you can make by installing these time and waste saving machines at once.

*Important savings can be made
on a relatively small investment.
Investigate today by sending for
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machines.*

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

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N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States, and Canada

GEO. THOMAS & CO., LTD., Manchester, England, European Agents

Some Facts About the Cotton and the Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 3)

When prices were profitable operations would be increased and soon there were more goods than could be consumed. Then mills would be forced to curtail.

VARIATION IN SPINDLE HOURS

The Government measures the operation of cotton mills in spindle hours, the basis being one spindle operating one hour, and the following are the extreme various in monthly spindle hours:

January, 1923	9,274,000,000
July, 1934	5,184,000,000
March, 1926	9,168,000,000
July, 1926	6,750,000,000
March, 1927	9,638,000,000
July, 1928	6,225,000,000
January, 1929	9,226,000,000
August, 1930	5,007,000,000
July, 1932	3,656,000,000
June, 1933	9,299,000,000
April, 1934	7,260,000,000

The code is intended to prevent the extreme variations and to produce a steady operation of cotton mills based upon actual consumption of goods. Such will benefit both the mills and the employees.

In 1798 the price of cotton was 44 cents and it remained around that figure until after 1800.

From 1801 to 1825 the price varied from 12½ cents to 20 cents.

From 1826 to the outbreak of the Civil War it varied from 5½ to 17½ cents.

In 1862 it averaged 67 cents, in 1863 the price \$1.01 per pound. In 1864 it averaged 84 cents but decline to 43 cents in 1865 when the war closed and the Confederate soldiers returned to their farms.

By 1869 it had been reduced to 24 cents and there was a gradual decline to the low prices which prevailed during the 1893 to 1898 panic.

For the first bale of cotton I ever bought, I paid 4½ cents. That was in 1899.

From 1900 to the World War the price varied from 5

cents to 12 cents, and during the war from 24 cents to 40 cents.

In April, 1920, the price of New York spots was 42.46 but in April, 1921, one year later, the price was 12.13, or more than a 30-cent decline in one year.

After that decline prices went back to 34 cents and remained above 20 cents until the beginning of the period of the depression.

As a basis for the decline to 12.13 in April, 1921, there was a carryover of 8,699,000 bales on July 31, 1921.

The later advance to 34 cents came as the result of reducing the carryover to 2,069,000 bales on July 31, 1924.

On July 31, 1932, the carryover was 12,911,000 bales and the plow up campaign and the Bankhead Bill are designed to reduce that figure and relieve the weight upon the market.

Around 1895 we were planting about 20,000,000 acres in cotton and it was not until 1904 that we planted more than 31,000,000, but by 1926 we were planting 48,730,000, which was entirely too much.

This year the acreage planted will probably be 27,000,000.

In 1911 we produced an average of 215 pounds of lint per acre and did about the same in 1914.

In 1921 we saw the low of 132.5 lint pounds and a crop of 7,945,000 bales.

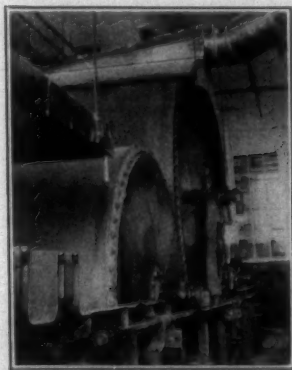
The progress of consumption of cotton in the South is shown by the following figures:

Cotton Year	Bales
1890-91	604,000
1902-03	2,000,000
1928-29	5,623,000
1932-33	5,364,000

Cotton consumption in the United States reached its low point of recent years in June, 1932, when it was only 322,700 bales, but in June, 1933, one year later, made the all-time high record of 696,400 bales.

Cotton consumption in the United States is approximately 2½ times that of any other country. Our nearest competitors being England with 2,800,000 bales and Japan with 2,951,000 bales.

There are in the world today approximately 7,750 cotton mills with 161,000,000 spindles and employing about 3,590,000 workers.



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Ask the Mills We Have Served—Names on Request

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Johnson's Statement On Labor Situation

IN announcing that the order for the curtailment period for cotton textile mills would stand and the threatened strike had been called off, General Hugh Johnson said:

"The threatened cotton textile strike was conditioned on NRA rescinding its own order restricting machine hours 25 per cent during the usual summer slump, which for the past few years has averaged approximately 25 per cent decline in production. At present there is a very large surplus of goods unsold and disastrous shutdowns were threatened. The idea of the order was to spread these inevitable reductions over the whole industry equably (with exceptions for the smaller mills and certain special cases) and thus to sustain employment on the widest possible basis.

"The order prevented shutdowns for long periods by requiring that reductions be by days instead of weeks or months, except that shutdowns for normal causes, such as inventory, repairs, etc., shall not be prevented.

"No argument against either the wisdom or the equity of this order has been presented. On the contrary, labor representatives in the present conference admitted the necessity for this action and that the strike was not against the order at all, but only to secure a 33 1-3 per cent increase in hourly rates of pay and certain other demands.

"While NRA is willing to do anything it can to compose differences as they arise, it cannot proceed to any action under the threat of a strike against its own order. Accordingly, the first article of settlement countermands the strike order.

"Labor representatives in the present conference now concede that the real issues are:

"1. Their right to represent members of their union in collective bargaining.

"2. Certain other grievances alleged to be in violation of the code; but principally.

"3. A demand for an increase of 33 1-3 per cent in the labor element of the cost of cotton textiles.

"There is no question that labor is entitled to prompt and effective relief of any just complaint under 1 and 2, or of the duty of NRA to secure it. The most effective instrumentality we have as yet tried in labor disputes was the President's suggestion in the settlement of the automobile strike.

"There is already an Industrial Relations Board in the cotton textile industry and it has functioned exceptionally well—better, perhaps, than any similar set-up; but to bring it into the field of action of the Wollman board its powers required further definition and its membership had to include a representative of labor in the cotton textile industry.

"A basis of settlement was the administrator's agreement to urge upon this industry such definition and amendment of the Industrial Relations Board as would accord with the President's formula in the automobile settlement. Labor accepts this and it is believed that this will go far to quiet the present unrest and prevent future disturbance.

Labor in this industry is also to be given representation on the labor advisory board and is to have an adviser to the Government members on the code authority. Studies of all assertions of other general grievances are to be continued.

(Continued on Page 17)



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Even the most critical executive cannot help admitting the logic of changing to Stanley Eversafe in view of advantages like these:

1. Stanley DS Seals make stronger joints than any other type of seals.
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Many minor cuts, digs and scratches, generally unreported, slow up tying operations. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley Eversafe Ties prevent such injuries and speed up operations.

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Back-Down

PRESIDENT THO. F. McMAHON of the United Textile Workers said that unless the 25 per cent curtailment order was revoked, he would call a general strike of cotton mill employees.

The textile industry hoped that he would carry out his threat because it would have disclosed the weakness of the union organization in Southern mills and put an end to the claims which Mr. McMahon and his organizers and dues collectors have been making.

Had the strike been called, very few mill operatives would have left their work and nobody knew that better than Mr. McMahon.

The curtailment order stands and no strike was called. It can not be said that there has been any compromise because the curtailment to which Mr. McMahon objected will proceed exactly as originally ordered.

There will be an investigation of the machine load and the effect upon costs which would result from a shorter work week while retaining the present minimum wage scale.

The industry has no objections to impartial investigations because it feels that its position is sound.

There has already been an investigation and report upon the much discussed but misnamed stretch-out system and report disproved the claims of the union leaders and showed that in very few cases had there been any excessive machine load.

Work in cotton mills requires far less physical exertion than in many other industries and is also intermittent. Times studies show that with few exceptions cotton mill employees actually work only 45 to 55 per cent of the time they are

employed. A doffer boy is idle about 4½ hours and doffs about 3½ hours during an eight-hour day. With reasonably good running work a spinner will spend about 4 hours putting up ends, putting in roving and cleaning frames and her leisure or idle time will total about 4 hours.

No man can truthfully assert or prove that 8 or even 11 hours work in a cotton mill will overtax the strength or produce excessive fatigue in an employee who is in normal health.

Cotton mill employees have become so accustomed to light and intermittent work that very few of them who enter other kinds of factories ever remain very long.

When the Ford assembly plant was opened in Charlotte a few years ago hundreds of cotton mill employees were attracted by the \$5 per day wage but at the end of two months less than five former cotton mill workers were in that plant.

They preferred to go back to the light and intermittent work in cotton mills even if the pay was only \$2.00 per day.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in commenting upon the so-called general strike, has the following to say:

The settlement not only averted a strike which most cotton goods men believe would never have occurred, but it also set up machinery by which the points stressed from time to time by the code authority may be put on record and agreed to by union leaders.

The NRA division of planning and research is charged with the task of bringing in reports on each of four points of contention, and in the trade there is every confidence that the position of the code authority is likely to be upheld on each point.

It is considered probable that the division will report that a maximum of 80 hours is necessary to meet normal demand; that no wage increase is possible under present conditions; that wage differentials have been maintained; that changes in man-hour productivity have not been sufficient to have a significant effect upon either the relationship of production to demand or to the relationship of number of employees to production.

The offer of General Johnson to put a representative of the U. T. W. on the Industrial Relations Board for the industry if Thomas F. McMahon, the U. T. W.'s president, can give evidence that the U. T. W. has 200,000 members paying dues, was considered an effective means of discounting what have from the first been considered exaggerated figures as to U. T. W. membership.

The agreement of union leaders in black and white to recognize that the seasonal character of the cotton textile trade makes necessary temporary reductions in machine hours from time to time is considered a signal victory for the industry.

Textile Bulletin Cup

THE TEXTILE BULLETIN has presented to the Southern Textile Association a handsome silver loving cup which is to be awarded to the Associate Member having the lowest net score



in the annual golf tournament of the Association. It will be known as the Textile Bulletin Cup.

The cup will be competed for for the first time at the convention of the Association at Myrtle Beach on June 29th and 30th. The winner will have his name engraved on the cup each year, keep it for the remainder of the year and return it for competition in following year's tournament.

The Charlotte Textile Club last year presented the Association with a cup which is given annually to the Active Member having the low net score in the tournament.

Presentation of the second cup by the Textile Bulletin now provides permanent trophies for both Active and Associate Members who are first prize winners and will doubtless add much interest in the competition.

A Real Need

IN the past several years, thousands of suggestions have been offered to cure the textile industry of what ails it. "What the textile industry needs" has been a favorite topic with all hands.

Just at present the textile industry needs a good many things. More business at higher prices would come in mighty handy. Granting this and that there are a number of other things the industry could use, there is still another thought on the subject.

Our honest belief is that one of the single greatest needs of the textile industry is more intelligent leadership of its employees.

At present, the only type of leadership that is apparent is the wrong kind. Self-appointed leaders, with selfish motives to serve, have rushed in and set themselves up as the saviours of the mill people. In too many instances these leaders are being followed blindly. They may be gaining their own ends, but they are certainly not adding one mite to the welfare and happiness of those who follow after them.

Mill employees, in recent weeks, have been led into strike after strike, but to what purpose? Strikes have a way of wearing themselves out in time. The paid agitators move on to new fields. The workers count the costs and find that the net result to them is measured in terms of lost wages and an after-taste of bitterness.

A case in point comes easily to hand. At Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, the employees have just missed the payroll for four weeks simply because the leaders wanted to strut their leader-

ship. These workers are going back to work again on exactly the same basis prevailing before the strike. Whatever grievance they had, real or imaginary, is to be settled amicably, *while they are at work*. The same settlement could easily have been reached without a strike and the loss of four weeks' pay averted. But the strike leaders had to do something to justify their positions.

The tendency of the agitators to call strikes upon the flimsiest excuses has led the State textile relations board in South Carolina to issue the following statement:

In cases of textile labor disagreements we will favor, as we always have, the employer and the employees getting together and adjusting the difficulty in a friendly and satisfactory way. Should this fail for any reason, we will be glad to co-operate in every way possible to get the two parties together; we will strive to arbitrate the matter and to help in every possible way to reach a satisfactory adjustment.

In this way it is possible to adjust disagreements without the workers losing time at their jobs.

But after workers have staged a strike and walked out, the board will take no action until it is ordered to do so by the national board."

It is apparent that the South Carolina board recognizes the fact that the ill-advised action of the strike leaders has resulted in strikes that could easily have been averted, while the employees could have remained at work pending the settlement of any differences they might have had.

The order for a 25 per cent curtailment for the cotton mills was the signal for Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the U. T. W., to threaten a strike that he claims would "close every mill in the country." Mr. Gorman was apparently trying to make good with his membership for the leadership that he promised them. He was not bothering to explain to his members that unless the mills can operate at a profit, they can't continue to pay wages at all, much less stand an increase. He knew, of course, that the curtailment is being started to aid the market. He knew also that no mill ever made a profit running short time, but that under certain conditions, it is the only way in which a market balance can be restored.

We do not know exactly what can be done to make the leadership of the salaried agitator more responsible. And goodness knows, we don't like to think of passing any more laws to affect the textile industry. We have an idea, however, that if there was a law, through which the unions could be forced to support the workers with union funds, whenever they were called on strike, that there would be quick changes in the tactics of the strike leaders.

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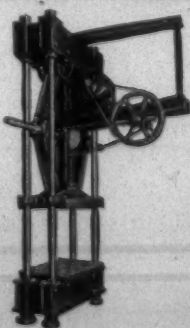
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MILL NEWS ITEMS

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Cannon Mills Plant No. 4 have completed installation of Detroit stokers to replace hand firing.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—Amazon Yarn Mills have completed improvements in their steam plant, replacing hand firing with Detroit stokers.

Raleigh, N. C.—Bids to supply the State of North Carolina with 15,000 yards of blue denim, have been asked by the Department of Purchase and Contract. The proposals will be opened at Raleigh on June 7th, A. S. Brewer is director of the department.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—When the Blue Bell Overall Company decided to have its workers in uniforms, it placed an initial order for 10,000 garments. The girls wear a blue dress with a brown collar—and the men wear a blue shirt.

These garments are sold to the workers at cost.

LINDALE, GA.—Beginning Monday, and continuing until further notice, the local plant of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company will operate on two eight-hour shifts for three days a week, according to statement by the management.

During the three-day week operation there will be no charge for house rent, electric light current, or water.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Four hundred looms are to be installed in the Highland Mills upon the completion of a one, two and three-story addition, which is now under construction. The addition will measure 105 by 240 feet. The looms will be transferred here from the New England mills. The company manufactures corduroy and velveteens with a present battery of 807 looms.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Fire breaking out late last week in a wing of a manufacturing plant here, occupied by the Greenville Textile Machinery Company and the Southern Braid and Knitting Company, caused damage estimated at approximately \$5,000, officials said. Valuable machinery was stored in the wing of the plant in addition to that being used by the manufacturing concern. The origin of the blaze was unknown.

DURHAM, N. C.—The Ruth Hosiery Mills will be sold on Monday, June 25th, by W. H. Hofer, trustee.

The property comprises all the machinery and equipment in the plant, including nine 45 gauge textile full-fashioned machines, six leggers and three footers. Sale will be subject to confirmation by the U. S. District Court.

SPRING CITY, TENN.—Announcement was made here this week that the Spring City Hosiery Mill property has been acquired by a group of East Tennessee business men, whose names were not disclosed.

It is understood the purchase was made through a local attorney, H. T. Burn, who stated that the mill building had been bought as plans are contemplated at present by the new owners, it was said. However, it was learned from another source, believed reliable, that the new owners intend to reopen the hosiery mill as soon as machinery can be installed and operatives trained.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ROANOKE, VA.—J. A. Turner has leased the building at 330-336 West Campbell avenue for a knitting mill, it was announced this week. The lease was for three years. The building has been altered to meet the requirements of the knitting concern, it was stated.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Dividends totalling \$28,000 were declared at the meeting of Judson Mill directors here. One past due dividend on the B preferred stock was ordered paid, totalling \$1.75 per share, and a like amount on the A preferred stock. The dividend is payable July 2nd to stockholders of record of May 25th.

At the annual stockholders meeting all officials and directors were re-elected.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Elmer Ward, new president of the Goodall Company, and other officials in Knoxville reveal that they have increased their number of employees by 600 since September. The Palm Beach suit plant here, which formerly employed between 400 and 500, now has more than 1,050 employees with a weekly payroll of \$18,000. The other officials were guests at a banquet last night given by the Chamber of Commerce and textile mills.

General Johnson's Statement On Labor Situation

(Continued from Page 13)

"So much for the first two causes of complaint. As to wages, it is clear that no such violent increase as 33 1-3 per cent in all wage scales, if any, can be considered at this time. The rise in the price of cotton textiles has been one of the chief consumer complaints.

"Including the processing tax, raw cotton costs have increased 150 per cent. There has been a 70 per cent increase in labor costs due to the code and other influences, and an increase of 94 per cent in cost of labor, material and supplies in cotton textiles.

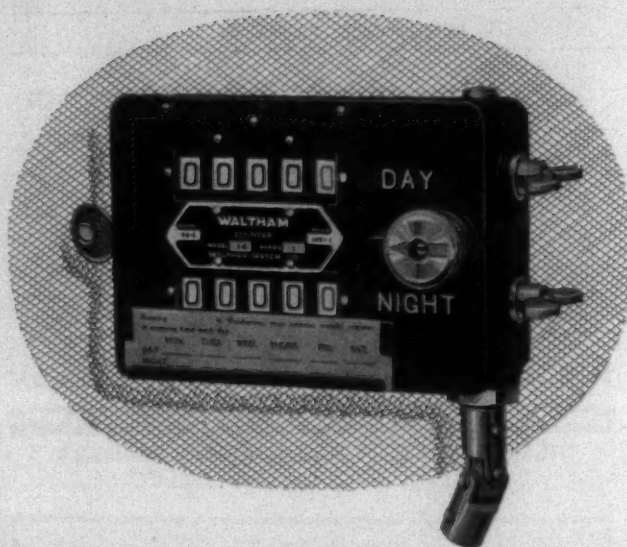
"A very clear cause of decreased consumption is this increased cost and increased prices which flow from it. In this situation any such increase in cost would paralyze production and employment and defeat the very ends aimed at.

"The course of negotiations has not been helped by the concurrent newspaper debate between the parties to them. Fairness to NRA and to a great industry and to its accomplishments for labor under the NRA compels me to correct several inaccurate statements which appeared in news dispatches and which were attributed to officials of the United Textile Workers.

"A statement that the administration of the cotton textile code 'through lack of enforcement has brought it to a point of pre-code conditions' is simply without foundation in fact. I know of no code under the NRA that is administered more conscientiously and more effectively than this code has been and is being administered by its code authority.

"The statement that wages 'have been forced down to lower than ever before' is equally unfounded. The very opposite is true. The record shows that the present hourly wage rate as well as weekly earnings adjusted to living costs (real wages) have reached and passed the highest 1929 level.

Again . . . WALTHAM CRAFTSMEN Distinguish Themselves!



It is only natural that Waltham Watch Company, world leaders as designers of precision instruments for over 80 years, should perfect such accurate, durable, tamper-proof Counters . . . as the new Waltham Pickometers.

Waltham Pickometers are made in both Continuous and Resetting Types . . . with or without accumulating wheel to record hundreds-of-picks.

Note: Waltham Pickometers are so highly regarded by the makers that they give an unconditional guarantee . . . without time limit . . . against defects in material and workmanship under normal usage.

Let us install a Waltham Pickometer in your mill for trial purposes, without obligating you in any way, so you can see what a satisfactory, accurate Counter it is.

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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

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Exactly between the first tee and eighteenth green of Blowing Rock's only golf course . . . highest 18-hole course east of the Rockies . . . the Green Park gives you the niceties of a summer home combined with the convenience of country club facilities.

Whether you're here a week or the whole summer, you'll find a BLOWING ROCK VACATION a real "pick-me-up." . . . Make reservations now for your share of gay, robust living in this unique resort . . . created for health, happiness and fun. Its beauty is inspiring. The cool, comfortable climate adds joy to the out-door recreation, induces sound sleep and develops a keen appetite.

Minimum Rates \$4.00 Daily for a Delightful Room and Three Delicious Meals

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PAUL MOLDENHAUER

Owner-Manager

"Between April, 1933, and April, 1934, payrolls in this industry increased over 100 per cent; between March, 1933, and April, 1934, employment increased 34 per cent. Average actual weekly earnings increased between March, 1933, and February, 1934, about 35 per cent.

"The improvement of labor conditions under this code surpasses that in any other industry and, in addition to the wage improvement mentioned, include the wiping out of unfavorable working conditions, such as child labor, unconscionable hours and unregulated stretch-out.

"The improvements have been retained and at the time they were obtained through an NRA code hearing and months of patient work with the Cotton-Textile Institute prior to the code there was no substantial labor organizations in the industry.

"For that work the generous co-operation of the industry, with the steady insistence of NRA, deserves credit. In such circumstances insistence that labor in this industry cannot expect protection under the code except through membership in a particular union is also unwarranted. It is not necessary to be a member of a particular union in order to enjoy the benefits of the cotton textile code.

"This is Code No. 1—that of the first industry to answer the President's early observations on the benefit of the principles of NIRA, made weeks before the enactment of the law. Strictures on the good faith of that industry are unwarranted and unjust."

Discussion At Northern N. C.-Virginia Division Meeting

(Continued from Page 8)

row & Co. to cuss out everything they could find. The result is well known—it is confusing to the public and confounding to industry and labor. It reminds one of an incident in which the chief characters to in swimming, leave their clothes on the bank in care of enemy playmates and then go in nakedness to the policeman to make their complaint.

If the NRA would be satisfied with having done a good job, would hold to three basic principles of a minimum wage, maximum hours and fair competition, would leave off a million details, especially where small businesses are concerned, would curtail regimentation but encourage co-operation in industry itself, it would increase in popularity and render a marvelous service to a grateful nation. Personally, I believe it will yet do these very things.

Let Us Regroove, Straighten, Re-point
and Polish Your

Worn Spindle Whirls

right in your own mill on our patented PORTABLE SPINDLE MACHINE. The cost is low.

Write for Particulars and Names of Mills for Whom We Have Done Work

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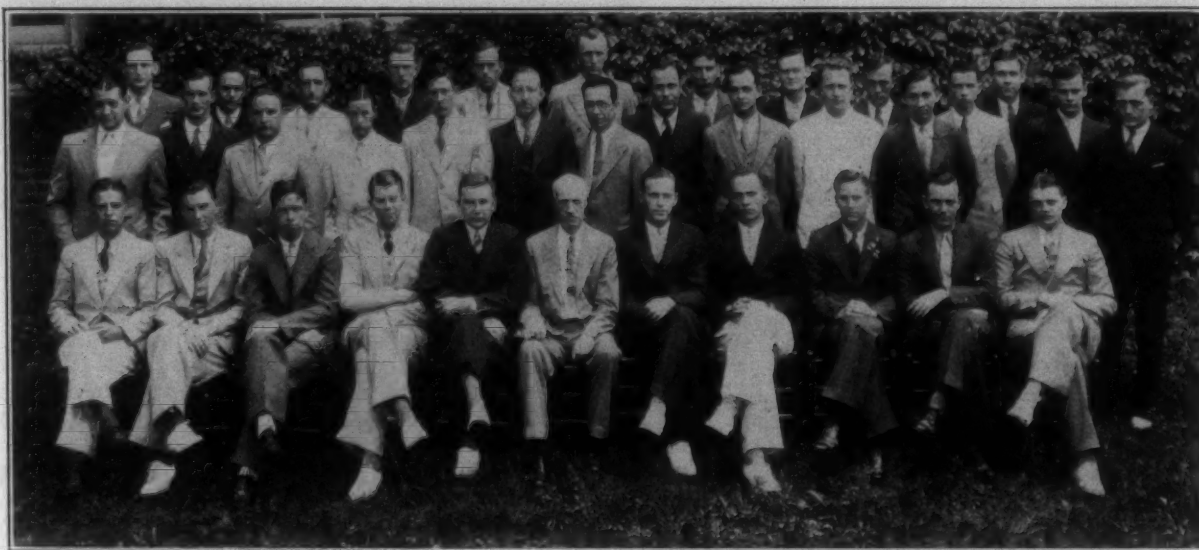
W. C. McGee
President

GASTONIA, N. C.

W. A. Kluttz
Sec.-Treas.

1934 Graduating Class

Textile School N. C. State College



Seated—R. S. Pindell, Glenwood, Md.; J. M. Middleton, Blakeley, Ga.; H. M. Foy, Jr., Mount Airy, N. C.; J. F. Cline, Salisbury, N. C.; J. H. Lewis, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Thomas Nelson, Dean of Textile School; Hal Farris, Shelby, N. C.; H. S. Plonk, Kings Mountain, N. C.; P. W. McCollum, Wentworth, N. C.; G. T. Gardner, Grifton, N. C.; S. H. Caldwell, Concord, N. C.

Standing—H. S. Bliven, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Porter, Jr., Rockingham, N. C.; B. W. Brooks, North Wilkesboro, N. C.; T. L. Richie, Gastonia, N. C.; E. May, Jr., Burlington, N. C.; J. S. Hardin, Raleigh, N. C.; J. L. Judd, Varina, N. C.; J. R. Meikle, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; J. K. Pittman, Clarendon, N. C.; B. R. Harris, Raleigh, N. C.; L. R. Burgess, Pleasant Garden, N. C.; L. P. Wilkins, Haw River, N. C.; M. Salahattin, Turkey; T. G. Matthews, Saluda, S. C.; T. S. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; E. M. Williams, Raleigh, N. C.; W. L. Loy, Jr., Creedmoor, N. C.; F. A. Thomas, Jr., High Point, N. C.; L. G. Derrick, Newberry, S. C.; W. G. Faw, North Wilkesboro, N. C.; J. T. Cashion, Kannapolis, N. C.; W. A. Blackwood, Cooleemee, N. C.; M. H. Rhyne, Mount Holly, N. C.; M. A. Rhyne, Kings Mountain, N. C.

State College Textile School Offers Summer Courses

Textile officials and employees who desire to supplement their knowledge of cotton classing, designing, fabric analysis, and weaving can do so by attending the summer session of North Carolina State College, which opens June 13th.

The course in cotton classing will be under the supervision of Dr. J. B. Cotner, a licensed government grader and a teacher of long experience. Government grades will be used as a basis. The work will consist of daily lectures and practical experience in grading and stapling more than 5,000 samples of cotton. Men who successfully complete the course will be eligible to take the government examination for cotton grading.

Courses in dobby designing, fabric analysis, and fancy weaving will be taught by T. R. Hart, Associate Professor of Weaving and Designing in the Textile School.

Arrangements can be made to devote part time to cotton classing and part time to textile work, depending upon the requirements of the individual.

Further information about the course in cotton classing

can be obtained from Dr. J. B. Cotner, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C. Persons interested in the textile courses should write Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Vocational Summer Courses at Clemson

Clemson College is offering short vocational summer courses for master mechanics, overseers, second hands, loom fixers, weavers and other textile workers. Both one and two-week courses are offered. One week courses include welding, foremen conferences, steam power plant operation and baseball for textile teams. The courses begin with the week of June 12th to 16th and end with the week of July 9th-14th.

Two weeks courses include instruction in plain and dobby loom fixing, cloth analysis and design, carding and spinning test methods. They cover a period beginning June 18th and extending to July 14th.

Full information may be obtained from L. R. Booker, Clemson College, S. C., or C. M. Wilson, Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education, Columbia, S. C.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was little business done in cotton goods last week. The situation was quiet through the week, with buyers showing virtually no interest. In a few instances weaker prices were heard of on small orders. The market appeared somewhat stronger at the end of the week.

Threats of a general strike, which were headlined through the newspapers, had little affect on the market. The strike talk was not taken seriously here.

There was only desultory buying in print cloths, carded broadcloths, sheetings and other coarse yarn gray goods. Business was likewise slow in finished lines. It is hoped here that the beginning of the curtailment period will soon have a strengthening effect on prices and will bring out new buying.

Some buyers were willing to place print cloth contracts for deliveries in July and August based on 6¼ cents for 38½-inch 64x60s, but mills declined the price at which they would sell June goods only. Most of the trading was in very small lots and concessions of 1-16 cents were made on a few constructions in a few instances. Sheetings continued inactive and fine goods transactions were confined largely to spots. Some fall sampling of fancy goods is being done, but as a rule converters were not ready to make commitments until the outlook is clearer.

Wash goods have been offered out at sharp reductions to clean up styled stocks for the season. Towels, spreads and cretonnes have remained quiet. Gingham are selling moderately. Bleached cottons are inactive.

In fine cotton goods markets there were few exceptions to the general rule of very slow trading. Buyers showed little interest in anything other than minor quantities of spot goods, and these were picked up quietly and usually without any attempt to cut under quoted prices. Fancy goods were taken in minor amounts.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, standard	10
Tickings, 8-ounce	18½
Denims	15½
Dress gingham	16½
Staple gingham	9¼
Standard prints	7¼

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Yarn prices were somewhat weaker last week due to the anxiety shown by some sellers to get new business. On the other hand, some of the more important spinners have maintained a very firm attitude and are not interested in making concessions. Prices are already at very low levels and where concessions have been offered, they have not stimulated any important buying. Most buyers seem more influenced by a number of uncertainties in the general business situation than by developments in their own business and lack confidence to cover at this time.

In some quarters a slight increase in sales of coarse carded numbers was reported.

For the first time in several months, weekly average sales of carded sale yarns during May fell substantially below 3 million pounds, of which direct selling spinners sold slightly less than half. The total carded yarn sales for the last reported week show a decline of about 15 per cent under the previous week, which, in turn, declined 15 per cent below the week preceding. Sales of ordinary carded cotton yarn are at least one-third smaller than they were a year ago, but they have been more than twice as large this last month than they were in May, 1932. Toward the end of May, however, sales of ordinary quality carded weaving and knitting yarn showed a rapid decline. This is viewed by experienced yarn distributors as indicating that buying of carded yarn is likely to diminish further during June, leading up to a rush for cotton yarn some time in July.

Combed and mercerized yarns are dull. Although mercerizers look for little change in the next couple of months they say retail sales are running ahead of hosiery production and they feel this will bring about a healthy market late in the summer for fall goods.

Spinners were more hopeful as general curtailment started this week. Many mills are operating at a greater reduction than 25 per cent and it is believed that the reduced output will soon help the market.

Southern Single Warps		
10s	26 1/2	28s
12s	27	30s
14s	27 1/2	40s
16s	28	40s ex.
20s	29	50s
26s	32	
30s	34	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply
40s	41	8s
		10s
		12s
		16s
		20s
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		
8s	26	
10s	26 1/2	
14s	27	
16s	28	
20s	29	
24s	31	
26s	32	
28s	33	
30s	34 1/2	
30s ex.	35 1/2	
30s	35 1/2	
Southern Single Skeins		
8s	26	
10s	26 1/2	
12s	27	
14s	27 1/2	
20s	29	
26s	32	
30s	34	
36s	39	
40s	41	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		
8s	26	
10s	26 1/2	
12s	27	
14s	27 1/2	
16s	28	
20s	29	
24s	31	
26s	32	

28s	33
30s	34 1/2
40s	42
40s ex.	44 1/2
50s	48 1/2
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	26 1/2
10s	27
12s	27 1/2
16s	28 1/2
20s	29 1/2
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	23
Colored stripes, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26
Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
8s, 1-ply	21 1/2
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	21 1/2
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
12s, 2-ply	24
16s, 2-ply	25
20s, 2-ply	28
30s, 2-ply	33
36s, 2-ply	37
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	25 1/2
10s	26
12s	26 1/2
14s	27
16s	27 1/2
18s	28
20s	28 1/2
22s	29 1/2
24s	30 1/2
26s	31 1/2
28s	32 1/2
30s	33 1/2

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will bring operating costs into the spotlight. The advantage will go to the mill with the lowest production costs.

Your spinning costs may be running higher than necessary. A quick way to tell is to try out a sample supply of Victor Travelers and compare results. We'll send samples FREE.

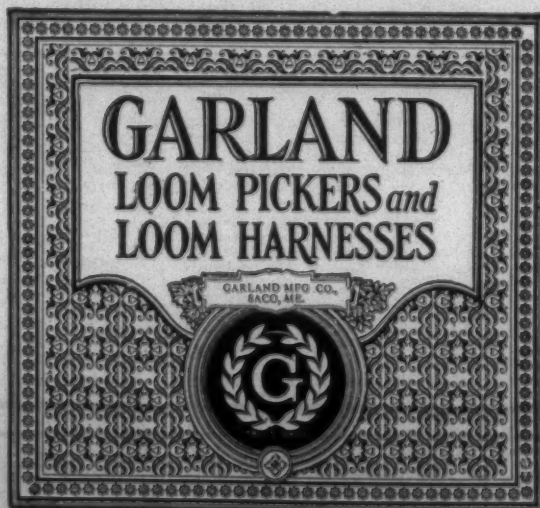
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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts of materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg.; Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg.; A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg.; John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg.; William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg.; D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg.; W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg.; E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg.; K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg.; F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg.; C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg.; C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg.; Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St.; H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St.; D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg.; H. C. Hood, Mgr.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr., Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, 5, Box 123, Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

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DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., E. I., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr.-Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, W. R. Ivey, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, John L. Dabbs, Jr., 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, Amanda Apt., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dimon Court Apt., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps., A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 239 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 23rd St., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep., George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps., Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va.—E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo. N. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodrich, B. F., Rubber Co., The, 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps., W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McFetters, Mgr. Sales Rep., Geo. H. Batchelor, Phone 2-3034, Greensboro, N. C.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps., Samuel Lehrer, Box 324, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 323, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt. Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 658, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 662, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton Wool Co., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 504, Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Celchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps., E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hudson Industrial Co., 703 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Sou. Rep., Walter M. Fallor, P. O. Box 983, Charlotte, N. C.

Hyarolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps., J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland Ohio. Sou. Reps., J. H. Mason, P. O. Box 897, Greensboro, N. C.; Bruce Griffin, 1123 Elizabeth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Jackson, 920 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Treas., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.;

Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1333, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 516 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2037 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co., Kewanee, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Aurora, Ill. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps., The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noodin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Asheville, T. S. Morrison & Co.; Charlotte, Charlotte Supply Co.; Durham, Dillon Supply Co.; Elizabeth City, Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hwe. House; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Kester Machinery Co., and Meeson Hwe. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Raleigh, Dillon Supply Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Shelby, Shelby Supply Co.; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford. Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep., J. F. Carter, 63 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 156). Salesmen, E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2619 27th Place S., Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Rutherford, 1213 Harding Place, Charlotte, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps., R. B. MacIntyre, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 273, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep., Greenville Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Orleans Bobbin Works, Newport, Vt. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Osborn Mfg. Co., Materials Handling Div., 5401 Hamilton Ave., Cleveland, O. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klump, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C., E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office, Charlotte, N. C., B. D. Heath, Sou. Mgr. Reps., Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.; A. R. Brand, Belmont, N. C.; Porter H. Brown, No. 6 Bellflower Circle, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Jasper M. Brown, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C., Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga., John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Sanford Mfg. Co., Box 1015, Sanford, N. C.

Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., W. T. Smith, Greenville, S. C. Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Slipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Conveyor Co., N. St. Paul, Minn. N. C. and S. C. Rep., Engineering Sales Co., 601 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Rep., Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps., W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 385 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps., Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Stone, Chas. H., Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Shops, The, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants, Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps., L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps., William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 793, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C., also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitlin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices, Whitlin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., Webb Durham, 2029 E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps., C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Plan Curb On Style Piracy

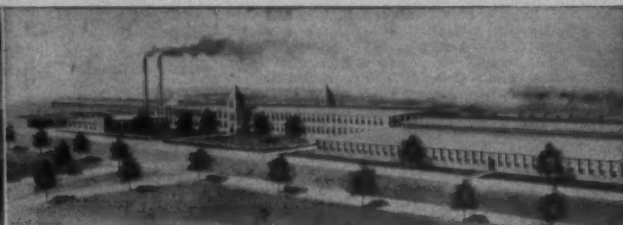
At a group meeting of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the manufacturers and selling agents of woven furniture slip cover, furniture upholstery, day bed and drapery fabrics have made the following agreement with reference to style piracy:

1. Policy. That no member of this group shall commit or be a party to the piracy of any original and/or registered design, pattern or style originated by another member of the group in a form sufficiently like the original to be mistaken for it, or the sale thereof, or sell or quote on a pattern, design or style of another member of the group.

2. Enforcement. Should the question arise as to the copying of a pattern the two or more interested parties involved shall present to the committee designated by the group, the facts and surrounding circumstances, the date of conception of the fabric or design in question, etc. When a decision as to who has copied and who has been the originator has been reached—that the originator continue the manufacture of the design or fabric, and the other party or parties immediately withdraw it from sale and discontinue its manufacture as soon as obligations then on record are completed.

Subscribers: Joshua L. Bailly & Co., Burlington Mills, Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Inc., A. W. Baylis & Co., Cannon Mills, Inc., Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Cone Export & Commission Co., Derwent Mills Corp., Marshall Wield & Co., Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc. (for Eagle and Phenix Mills), Hesslein & Co., Inc., Iselin-Jefferson Co., Louisville Textiles, Inc., McCampbell & Co., Inc., Meritas Mills, Manville-Jenckes Co., Muscogee Mfg. Co. (1), Neisler Mills, Inc., Pacific Mills, Rosemary Sales Corp., Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Stockton Commission Co., Titus Blatter & Co., Turner-Halsey Co., Wellington, Sears Co., Clarence Whitman & Sons, Inc., Waldensian Weavers, Inc., Wilson & Bradbury, Inc.

This action is essentially constructive for converters, wholesalers and other divisions in the distribution of these fabrics. It gives them protection of patterns and style heretofore lacking and will eliminate to a large extent many unethical and destructive phases of merchandising.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

GREER, S. C.

VICTOR-MONAGHAN CO.—GREER AND VICTOR PLANTS.

There are two of these nice mills in Greer, and both going nicely, on two shifts. The president and treasurer, T. M. Marchant, with offices at the Monaghan Mills, Greenville, has been one of the most faithful and energetic leaders of the Textile Code, and has never for a moment forgotten or overlooked the welfare of mill people; he has always been fair-minded and just in dealing with his fellowmen, and no one has rejoiced more to see conditions improved.

Herbert Lindsay, secretary and vice-president, and A. H. Cottingham, general manager, are among the outstanding mill officials of the textile industry, admired and respected for their fine qualities.

At the Greer Mill, C. H. Hemphill is superintendent, and has a fine bunch of overseers and operatives. On a recent visit there we failed to find Mr. Hemphill, but met a number of the people. The gentlemen in the office are as courteous as can be found.

The largest dog we have ever seen was at Greer Mill. Don't know the breed, but he was a whopper. Met our car, stood respectfully while I stepped out, and sedately march at my side and into the office. The gentleman in the office said: "I see the 'puppy' is your escort." Puppy! If he was a puppy he'll be as big as a cow when he grows up, for he was already as big as a calf.

Among our subscribers at Greer Mill, we note the following: J. D. Bell, M. E. Berry, J. T. Brewton, A. C. Christopher, J. M. Flynn, R. M. Hughes, M. D. Nichols, C. E. Walters, D. H. Williams, and of course the genial superintendent, C. M. Hemphill.

VICTOR MILL—ONE OF THE NICEST IN THE VICTOR-MONAGHAN GROUP

Superintendent Fred L. Still is a progressive young man, and his busy brain never fails to function in the stimulating process of growth, expansion and development of better methods. He has invented and patented a slasher, or sizing device, that has recently been put on the market and finding great favor.

One of the finest ball teams is that of the Victor Mill, and they travel in style in a big eight-passenger Lincoln, thanks to their superintendent. Stanley Wilson, athletic dictator and supply clerk, is manager of the ball team. Charles Hornes, formerly of Baldwin Mill, Chester, is pitcher.

Victor Mill people are interested in improving their talents. G. J. Pruitt has taught a large class in the art of frame fixing, and B. A. Burnett taught a progressive bunch of young men the mysteries of loom fixing. The classes finished with honors.

We have a nice list of subscribers to the Bulletin at Victor Mill, which include the key men and many others. New ones are Chas. Horne, L. E. Broom, F. L. Casey, P. M. Hendrix, E. D. Thomas, F. N. Jackson and J. M. Collins.

L. L. Holcomb, recently of the Monaghan Mill, Greenville, is now one of the night overseers in weaving.

One of the funniest things we have ever heard was about M. R. Casey, widower, former lieutenant to Governor Blease, leading mill man and social Beau Brummel and many other offices too numerous to mention. He is old enough to have grown and married children—and plenty gray matter in his cranium. But he married secretly and kept the secret for several months before he had courage to bring her home! But finally, he saw how happy "Uncle Hamp" and "Aunt Becky" were in their second venture, and he grew really courageous—brought the lady home and everybody is happy. His only regret is that he worried himself gray-headed carrying the big secret so long.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

AMERICAN SPINNING CO.

And did we enjoy our visit here? I'll say we did. It was the first time we had called on our good friends, Superintendent and Mrs. "Bill" Still since they went to Greenville. And this turned out to be a real visit, for we spent the night in their lovely home. They took us to the Carolina Theater where we saw "The Meanest Gal in Town"—and then to the Pines—a lovely new barbecue lodge five miles out, where we had cold drinks and sandwiches. Maybe Mrs. Still thought if she'd fill us up at midnight we would not eat so much for breakfast—but we "showed her." Uncle Hamp generally retires at 8:00, but he stayed up and wide awake till 1:00 a. m., which is the biggest compliment he has ever paid anyone. I couldn't keep him up till 10:00 when we were courting!

The mill grounds are well kept. A double row of cannalilies planted down by the mill wall will bring a harvest of beauty in the Summer and Fall. We have long wanted to see the mills plant more marigolds. The dwarf French varieties are marvelously beautiful, and will stand dry weather better than any flower we know; they bloom freely till stopped by a hard freeze. Frost doesn't hurt them, and nothing is more gorgeous than these yellow, bronze and mottled double flowers that entirely cover the plant.

Everything was going nicely at the mill and we heard many compliments for Mr. Still. He has a nice bunch of overseers and we enjoyed meeting them. They are a gen-

tlemanly group, friendly and courteous, and all pull together for mutual good.

Overseers, American Spinning Co., are: G. M. Bayne, overseer carding; W. T. Morton, overseer spinning; T. D. Hollingsworth, second hand in spinning, is one of our subscribers, too; W. A. McNeace, overseer weaving; D. W. Quinn, second hand in weaving, is one of the progressives; F. E. McNeely, overseer cloth room, and M. C. Kirkpatrick, master mechanic.

BYNUM, N. C.

J. M. ODELL MFG. CO.

This was our first visit to this nice mill, where hosiery yarns, 16s to 22s single ply, on cones, is the product.

J. E. Moore, superintendent, is an exceptionally fine man and well liked by the employees—and there's a reason.

W. C. Abernathy is overseer carding on morning shift, and B. B. Wicker is in charge of the second shift; J. M. Durham is overseer spinning, morning shift, and his son, Frank Durham, is overseer the second shift.

One of the pretty girls we talked to impressed us with her sound philosophy. She said, among other interesting things: "Yes, this is a small place, but it has many advantages over the mills in large towns. We do not throw our money away on high-priced clothing, but we do go neat and nice. There are no picture shows or other attractions which after all may do more harm than good, and we live well."

ROSEBORO, N. C.

CHESTERFIELD YARN CO.

Roseboro is about 20 miles from Fayetteville, out toward Clinton, and is taking on new life since the mill has resumed operations after being idle a long time. Everybody seems happy to be at work again; they know how to appreciate the blessings that a textile plant makes possible in any community.

The new mill company is going about in a business-like way to make things go over successfully, and everything looks bright for them.

N. B. Hill, formerly of Granite Falls, is the live-wire superintendent; T. F. Keever is overseer carding; D. R. Whitener, overseer spinning; H. M. Cates, office manager and shipping.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PURITAN WEAVING CO., ONE OF THE BURLINGTON MILLS GROUP, WITH J. SPENCER LOVE, PRESIDENT

Thanks to Mr. F. E. Matthews, agent, and to Mr. H. O. Strupler, superintendent, we had a very pleasant visit to this plant recently.

Puritan Weaving Co., manufacturers of rayon dress goods of that high quality for which Burlington Mills Co. is famous. The mill operates two shifts, pays good wages and is a fine asset to the business of Fayetteville.

The athletic fans are loud in their praises of the Puritan Mills ball team, which was to play their first league game that week with Hope Mills. Mr. Matthews, mill agent, is manager of the team. He is a young man of pleasing personality and easily makes friends.

There is no carding or spinning at this plant. J. W. Carter is overseer throwing (whatever that is) and must

be good at throwing, for he has been on the job for some time. He may be "throwing people out the window" or "throwing ball." But anyhow, he is O. K. and a good thrower. J. W. Swann, D. E. Eason and Ralph Mayes, second hands.

J. E. Napier is the pleasant overseer day weaving; B. F. Sargee, in charge of second or night shift. George Featherwood is overseer the cloth room and W. E. Atkinson, master mechanic.

FAYTEX MILLS

This is the old Victory Mill and is undergoing many changes and improvements. The spinning is all being moved to the second floor and 12,000 spindles added—if we were correctly informed. The first floor will be the card room. The weaving has been discontinued.

Louis Belk is overseer carding; C. H. Lawson, overseer spinning; Albert Starling, master mechanic; J. B. Julian, office man.

PITTSBORO, N. C.

CHATHAM MILLS, INC., MAKES SILK LABELS

This pretty mill is always called "the silk mill" by residents of the surrounding community. It is one of the cleanest and nicest of plants, and is a great blessing to the town in general.

Operatives make fine wages. Some no doubt more in a week than they ever had in six months, previous to the time they went to work here. But do they appreciate it?

One of the leading citizens of Pittsboro told us this: "Chatham Mills built an addition to the plant, intending to bring machinery from the North to stock it. But, owing to disturbances among operatives, the company became discouraged in this fine attempt to help people to help themselves, and so the big addition is still empty, and opportunities that might have been extended to many are lost."

BELTON, TEX.

BELTON YARN MILLS.

There have been some recent changes here. J. E. (Red) Norket (whom the writer knew and learned to like, of Selma, N. C.) is superintendent of this plant now. He succeeded J. W. Bost, who resigned to engage in other business.

Last year Belton Yarns Mills were closed as tight as a wedge, as were hundreds of others during depression, but lots of orders have been booked that will permit full time operations for a long while.

The line-up: J. E. Norket, superintendent; Ben Edney, day carder, John Crawford, night; Sam Bost, day spinner; Ed Holland, night, and Les Walls, mechanic.

BEN THOMAS.

Plan Garment Factory

Montgomery, Ala.—Interest centers here in the announcement that this city is being considered for the location of a new cotton garment manufacturing establishment, which will employ between 300 and 500 young white women as operatives. The name of the manufacturing concern is being withheld, however, it was stated that in case it does locate in Montgomery there will be two subsidiary units, possibly at Wetumpka and Prattville, Ala., both near here.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

SEE
JAMES E. TAYLOR

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Changes in Curtailment Order for Dress Goods

The 25 per cent curtailment by rayon weaving mills operating looms on dress goods, scheduled to start June 4th, will not be dependent upon

a similar curtailment on the part of mills operating under the silk textile code. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, at the request of the cotton-textile code authority, has amended his original order by eliminating the phrase in the paragraph relating to the dress goods mills which made their curtailment of operation provisional upon silk mill curtailment.

In announcing that the new order was being sent to its members, the National Rayon Weavers' Association made it clear that the fact that the silk mills curtailment 100 per cent for one week in May had been responsible for the code authority's request.

Carded Yarn Mills Fight On Rayons

Philadelphia.—Carded yarn spinners have joined combed yarn producers and mercerizers in their fight to have a compensatory tax levied on rayon. The 10c reduction in rayon prices was the factor which brought them into the movement, which now assumes greater importance. Carded spinners are more numerous, giving it more of an industry-wide aspect than heretofore.

They have begun to carry on a campaign to have the AAA take immediate action on the request of combed spinners and mercerizers that a tax be imposed on rayon to place the two fibers on a more equal basis so far as NRA costs and the processing tax are concerned, the latter amounting to 6c per pound for combed yarns.

Carded yarn merchants here point out that rayon has been making inroads upon their own volume, particularly in such lines as braids and narrow fabrics in which carded yarns were displaced and they fear the new

rayon cut will accelerate such developments. For this reason they and their spinning affiliations have begun to demand that their Congressmen help the cotton industry in its argument with the artificial fiber.

Although admitting that a compensatory tax of 6c per pound on rayon would help cotton spinners, several here predict it will not end their worries nor win back the markets lost to rayon. One cotton yarn executive said in this connection: "Rayon was making progress at our expense long before NRA by its efficient merchandising and we will have to do the same thing if we want to stay in business."

Harriman Officials See Discrimination In Johnson Action

Harriman, Tenn.—Officials of the Harriman Hosiery Mill here, forced to curtail production to one-half capacity by the holding up of a substantial government relief order, denounced General Hugh Johnson, national recovery administrator, for his failure to render a decision on the controversy growing out of the withdrawal of the Blue Eagle from the Harriman plant.

T. A. Wright, of Knoxville, vice-president and general counsel of the Harriman Hosiery Mill, charged that the NRA executive has been "guided by decisions of a labor board dominated by leaders of organized unions," and challenged the right of the national recovery administrator to "prescribe the terms" under which the Blue Eagle will be restored to the mill.

Mr. Wright said that "General Johnson's threat to cut off all markets because the Harriman plant is not operating under the Blue Eagle would not only affect the Harriman mill, but would shut down some of the biggest hosiery mills in the country which are operating without the Blue Eagle."

"The mill feels that General Johnson might have found a good many thousand cases of unquestionable code violations to 'crack down' upon," Mr. Wright declared, "instead of singling out a small mill, discarding the velvet glove and hitting out with bare fist."

"When the big fellow fails to reach an agreement with the employees the General does not take such drastic action and there are plenty of cases of this kind," officials of the mill declared. "In fact, if he had taken all the Eagles from concerns that defused to make contracts with employees he could start an Eagle ranch."

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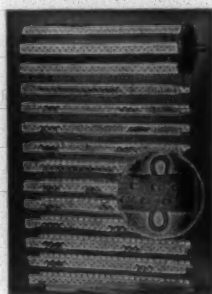
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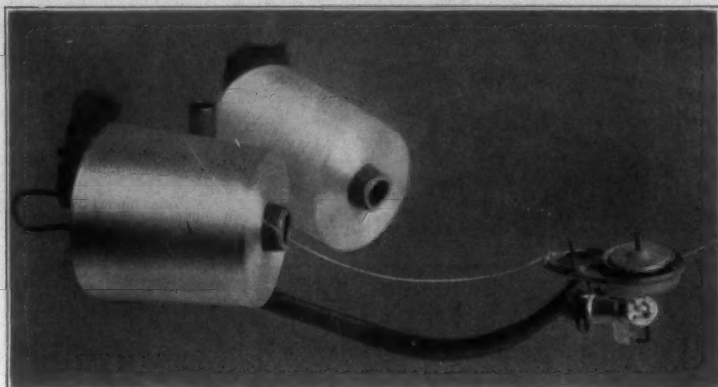
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